

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A camera measures camera motion. Near the time of taking a photograph, the camera uses an actuator to accelerate an inertial element in a direction that counters the motion of the camera. The direction and duration of the acceleration are selected to momentarily reduce the camera rotation so that a photograph may be taken while the camera is relatively stable. Energy for actuating the inertial element may be stored in a capacitor. Several example means of monitoring the camera motion are disclosed, including an accelerometer, a rate gyroscope, and analysis of successive digital images. The inertial element may optionally be the rotor of a motor. The inertial element may optionally be the core of a solenoid. The camera may optionally use multiple actuators and masses to control shake in more than one degree of freedom. Methods of adapting the system to camera panning are disclosed.